State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor
Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Ursula Kramer
Director

150 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144820
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4820
(801) 536-4000 Voice
(801) 536-4099 Fax
(801) 536-4414 T.D.D.
Web: www.deq.state.ut.us

DAQE-857-99

October 28, 1999

Brent Sumsion
Valley Asphalt Incorporated
7434 Del Monte Road
Spanish Fork, Utah 84660

Dear Sumsion:

Re: Approval Order for Replacement-in-Kind Changes and Addition of Two Hot Mix Asphalt Storage Silos, Utah County, CDS SM, Non-Attainment, NSPS, Title V

The attached document is an Approval Order for the above-referenced project.

Future correspondence on this Approval Order should include the engineer's name as well as the DAQE number as shown on the upper right-hand corner of this letter. Please direct any technical questions you may have on this project to Mr. Jon Black. He may be reached at (801) 536-4047.

Sincerely,

Ursula Kramer, Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board

UK:JB:re

cc: City / County Health Department of Utah County
Mike Owens, EPA Region VIII

STATE OF UTAH

Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Air Quality

APPROVAL ORDER FOR REPLACEMENT-IN-KIND CHANGES AND ADDITION OF TWO HOT MIX ASPHALT STORAGE SILOS

Prepared By: Jon Black, Engineer
801-536-4047

APPROVAL ORDER NUMBER

DAQE-857-99

Date: October 28, 1999

Source Contact

Valley Asphalt Incorporated
Brent Sumsion
801-798-7486

Ursula Kramer
Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board

Abstract

Valley Asphalt (Valley) operates permanent aggregate concrete batch and asphalt plants in their Lehi facility located approximately 5.6 miles west of Lehi, Utah, on Highway 73. Valley has submitted a Notice of Intent for the addition of two (2) hot mix asphalt storage silos and a replacement-in-kind of two (2) aggregate processing crushers and one (1) triple deck screen. Lehi is located in Utah County, which is a nonattainment area for PM_{10}. There will be no emission increase at this site because this is a replacement-in-kind for the aggregate processing equipment, no emissions are created by the storage silos and no production increases are to take place. Best Available Control Technology (BACT) will apply to the aggregate processing equipment and require the installation and use of water sprays to minimize fugitive dust. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Subpart OOO (Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants) and Subpart I (Standards of Performance for Asphalt Concrete Plants), apply to this facility. Title V also applies to this source. A 30-day public comment period was not required for this project.

The above-referenced project has been evaluated and found to be consistent with the requirements of the Utah Administrative Code Rule 307 (UACR307), and the Utah Air Conservation Act. A public comment period was not required for this project. This air quality AO authorizes the project with the following conditions and failure to comply with any of the conditions may constitute a violation of this order.

General Conditions:

1. This Approval Order (AO) applies to the following company:

   Corporate Office Location
   Valley Asphalt, Inc.
   7434 Del Monte Road
   Spanish Fork, Utah 84660
   Telephone Number: (801) 798-7486
   Fax Number: (801) 798-8316

   The equipment listed below in this AO shall be operated at the following location:

   PLANT LOCATION:

   Approximately 5.6 miles west of Lehi, Utah on Utah Hwy 73 in Utah County
   Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System:
   4,470.9 kilometers Northing; 418.7 kilometers Easting; Zone 12

2. Definitions of terms, abbreviations, and references used in this AO conform to those used in the Utah Administrative Code Rule 307 (UAC R307), and Series 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). These definitions take precedence, unless specifically defined otherwise herein.

3. Valley Asphalt, Incorporated shall install and operate the crushers, screen and storage silos and shall conduct its operations of the aggregate, concrete batching and asphalt production facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this AO, which was written pursuant to Valley Asphalt's Notice of Intent submitted to the Division of Air Quality (DAQ) on April 2, 1999 and additional information submitted to the DAQ on May 6, 1999.

4. This AO shall replace the AO (s) dated November 16, 1998 (DAQE-782-98).

5. The approved installations shall consist of the following equipment or equivalent*:

Asphalt Plant

A. One (1) 400 TPH, ASTEC double barrel counter-flow dryer/mixer, Mnf 1997, S94-079*
B. One (1) baghouse, - 60,000 ACFM minimum flowrate
C. Four (4) cold feed bins
D. Six (6) hot mix asphalt storage silos
E. Two (2) 300-ton asphalt silos/90 ton self erecting bins *
F. One (1) Davis pugmill with 30 ton lime silo *
G. One (1) Barber Greene twin shaft pugmill *
H. Two (2) RAP feeder bins
I. One (1) 25 ton lime silo
J. One (1) 50 ton lime silo
K. Other associated equipment including conveyors, trucks, loaders, dozers, etc.

Aggregate Plant

A. Two (2) 66" Eljay Cone Crushers (1982)*
B. Two (2) 66" Eljay Cone Crushers (1985)*
C. One (1) JCI Cone Crusher, 1400RA (1998) *
D. One (1) JCI Triple Deck Screen, 8' x 20', (1998) *
E. Four (4), JCI 6' x 20' Three Deck Screens (All models 1996) *
F. One (1) Telsmith 30" x 55" Jaw Crusher w/Vibratory Griz. Feeder (1996) *
G. One (1) Texas Crusher Systems VSI Crusher (1998)*
H. One (1) Telesmith Vibrating Plate Feeder and Grizzly (1996) *
I. One (1) Shop built 50 cubic yard surge bin with a Syntron vibrating feeder *
J. One (1) JCI 6' x 20' Three Deck Wash Screen (1996) *
K. One (1) Koleman 36" x 50" feeder *
L. One (1) Thompson 36" Sand Screw *
M. One (1) 60" Sand Washing Screw (1954) *
N. One (1) 100 TPH air classifier system with fabric filter (19,200 ACFM - 264 bags, 16 oz polyester, 6' dia x 8' long, pressure drop of 10 plus or minus 4" W.G.), Marsulex Environmental Technologies, 1998 *
O. Other associated equipment including conveyors, trucks, loaders, dozers, etc.

Recycle Crushing Plant

A. Universal 20" x 36" Jaw Crusher, (1948) *
B. Cedarapids Vibrating Plate Feeder/Grizzly (1978) *
C. Kobelko 10-10 Horizontal Shaft Impact Crusher (1976) *
D. Thunderbird 6' x 16' triple deck screen (1976) *

Concrete Plant

A. One (1) Ross Bandit 12 cubic yard concrete aggregate batcher and feeder bin *
B. One (1) Cement Silo with dust collector
C. One (1) Flyash Silo with dust collector

* Equivalency shall be determined by the executive secretary.

Any future changes or modifications to the equipment and processes approved by this AO that could affect the emissions covered by this AO must be approved in accordance with R307-401, UAC.

6. The baghouse shall control process streams from the asphalt plant. This baghouse shall be sized to handle at least 60,000 ACFM for the existing conditions. Verification of the flow rate shall be demonstrated by manufacturers specifications. All exhaust air from the asphalt plant shall be routed through the baghouse before being vented to the atmosphere.

7. Valley Asphalt shall notify the executive secretary in writing when the installation of the equipment listed in Condition #5 has been completed and is operational, as an initial compliance inspection is required. To insure proper credit when notifying the executive secretary, send your correspondence to the executives secretary, attn: Compliance Section.

The new equipment is as follows:

A) One (1) JCI Cone Crusher, 1400RA (1998)
B) One (1) JCI Triple Deck Screen, 8' x 20', (1998)
C) One (1) Texas Crusher Systems VSI Crusher (1998)

If installation has not been completed within eighteen months from the date of this AO, the executive secretary shall be notified in writing on the status of the installation. At that time, the executive secretary shall require documentation of the continuous installation of the operation and may revoke the AO in accordance with R307-401-11, UAC.

Limitations and Tests Procedures

8. Emissions to the atmosphere at all times from the indicated emission point shall not exceed the following rates and concentrations:

Source: Asphalt Plant Baghouse Stack

Pollutant	lb/hr	grains/dscf (68 F, 29.92 in Hg)
PM_{10} (virgin and RAP)	7.82	0.024

9. Stack testing to show compliance with the emission limitations stated in the above condition shall be performed as specified below:

A.

Emissions Point	Pollutant	Testing Status	Test Frequency
Baghouse stack	PM_{10} (virgin and RAP)	**	. . . . . @

B. Testing Status (To be applied above)

** Initial compliance testing completed on September 25, 1998.

@ Test every three years or sooner if directed by the executive secretary. Tests may be required if the source is suspected to be in violation with other conditions of this AO. Compliance testing shall not be required for both virgin and recycle materials during the same testing period. Testing shall be performed for the product being produced during the time of testing.

C. Notification

The applicant shall provide notification of the test date to the executive secretary of any test required by this AO at least 45 days before the test. A source test protocol shall be submitted at that time and shall be approved by the executive secretary prior to performing the test(s). The source test protocol shall outline the proposed test methodologies, stack to be tested, and binder sampling procedures to be used. A pretest conference shall be held if directed by the executive secretary. It shall be held at least 30 days before the test and include representation from the owner/operator, the tester, and the executive secretary. The emission point shall be designed to conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 1, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) approved access shall be provided to the test location.

D. PM_{10}

For stacks in which no liquid drops are present, the following methods shall be used: 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 201 or 201a. The back half condensibles shall also be tested using the method specified by the executive secretary. All particulate captured shall be considered PM_{10}.

For stacks in which liquid drops are present, methods to eliminate the liquid drops should be explored. If no reasonable method to eliminate the drops exists, then the following methods shall be used: 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5, 5a, 5d, or 5e as appropriate. The back half condensibles shall also be tested using the method specified by the executive secretary. The portion of the front half of the catch

considered PM_{10} shall be based on information in AP-42, Appendix C or other data acceptable to the executive secretary.

The back half condensibles shall not be used for compliance demonstration but shall be used for inventory purposes.

E. Sample Location

40 CFR 60. Appendix A, Method 1

F. Volumetric Flow Rate

40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 2

G. Calculations

To determine mass emission rates (lb/hr, etc.) the pollutant concentration as determined by the appropriate methods above shall be multiplied by the volumetric flow rate and any necessary conversion factors determined by the executive secretary to give the results in the specified units of the emission limitation.

H. New Source Operation

For a new source/emission point, the production rate during all compliance testing shall be no less than 90% of the production rate listed in this AO. If the maximum AO allowable production rate has not been achieved at the time of the test, the following procedure shall be followed:

1) Testing shall be at no less than 90% of the production rate achieved to date.

2) If the test is passed, the new maximum allowable production rate shall be 110% of the tested achieved rate, but not more than the maximum allowable production rate. This new allowable maximum production rate shall remain in effect until successfully tested at a higher rate.

3) The owner/operator shall request a higher production rate when necessary. Testing at no less than 90% of the higher rate shall be conducted. A new maximum production rate (110% of the new rate) will then be allowed if the test is successful. This process may be repeated until the maximum AO production rate is achieved.

I. Existing Source Operation

For an existing source/emission point, the production rate during all compliance testing shall be no less than 90% of the maximum production achieved in the previous three (3) years.

10. Visible emissions from the following emission points shall not exceed the following values:

A. All crushers - 15% opacity
B. All screens - 10% opacity
C. All baghouse emission points - 10% opacity
D. All conveyor transfer points - 10% opacity
E. All diesel engines - 20% opacity
F. Conveyor drop points - 20% opacity
G. Silo vent - 10% opacity
H. Fugitive dust emissions - 20% opacity
I. All other points - 20% opacity

Opacity observations of emissions from stationary sources shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9.

11. The following limits shall not be exceeded without prior approval in accordance with R307-401, UAC:

A. Aggregate
1) Annual Production Limit: (Including RAP) 1,000,000 tons/year
2) Annual Hours of Operation: 2950 hours/year

B. Asphalt
1) Annual Production Limit: (Including RAP) 400,000 tons/year
2) Annual Hours of Operation: 2,500 hours/year

C. Concrete
1) Annual Production Limit: 100,000 tons/hour
2) Annual Hours of Operation: 2,500 hours/year

Compliance with the annual limitations shall be determined on a rolling 12-month total. Before the fifteenth day of each month, a new 12-month total shall be calculated using data from the previous 12 calendar months. Records of production shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. Records of production shall be made available to the executive secretary or a representative upon request, and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request. Production shall be determined by weigh scale records or vendor receipts. The records shall be kept on a daily basis. Hours of operation shall be determined by supervisor monitoring and maintaining of an operations log.

Roads and Fugitive Dust

12. All unpaved operational areas which are used by mobile equipment shall be water sprayed and/or chemically treated to ensure that the opacity limitation of condition #10 are complied with. Control is required at all times during plant operation. The application rate of water shall be a minimum of 0.25 gallons per square yard applied every four (4) hours, during

plant operation, to ensure that all unpaved operational areas are maintained in a moist/damp condition. During nighttime operations, the unpaved operational areas shall be water sprayed at dusk and remain in a moist/damp condition during any plant operation. The application shall be made at all times the plant is in operation unless daily rainfall exceeds 0.10 of an inch, or the road is in a muddy condition or if it is covered with snow, or if the ambient temperature falls below freezing. If chemical treatment is to be used, the plan must be approved by the executive secretary. Records of water treatment shall be kept for all periods when the installation is in operation. The records shall include the following items:

A. Date and Time
B. For chemical treatment - quantity of chemical used, dilution ratio, and application rate (gallons per square yard)
C. For water treatment - total gallons applied
D. Whether significant (enough to suppress fugitive dust to the extent that water treatments are not required) rainfall occurred

Records of treatment shall be made available to the executive secretary upon request and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request.

13. The haul road limitations shall be:

A. 1\4 miles in length
B. 10 miles per hour

These limitations shall not be exceeded without prior approval in accordance with R307-401, UAC. The haul road speed shall be posted, at a minimum, on site at the beginning of the haul road so that it is clearly visible from the haul road.

14. Visible fugitive dust emissions from haul-road traffic and mobile equipment in operational areas shall not exceed 20% opacity. Visible emissions determinations for traffic sources shall use procedures similar to Method 9. The normal requirement for observations to be made at 15-second intervals over a six-minute period, however, shall not apply. Six points, distributed along the length of the haul road or in the operational area, shall be chosen by the executive secretary or the executive secretary's representative. An opacity reading shall be made at each point when a vehicle passes the selected points. Opacity readings shall be made ½ vehicle length or greater behind the vehicle and at approximately ½ the height of the vehicle or greater. The accumulated six readings shall be averaged for the compliance value.

15. Water sprays or chemical dust suppression sprays shall be installed at the following points to control fugitive emissions:

A. All crushers
B. All screens
C. All conveyor transfer points

The sprays shall operate whenever dry conditions warrant or as determined necessary by the executive secretary.

16. The moisture content of the material passing a #40 U.S. Standard Sieve shall be maintained at a minimum of 4.0% by weight. The moisture content shall be tested if directed by the executive secretary using the appropriate American Society of Testing and Methods (ASTM) method.

17. The storage piles shall be watered to minimize generation of fugitive dusts, as dry conditions warrant or as determined necessary by the executive secretary.

18. The silt content of the haul road shall not exceed 9.6% by weight without prior approval in accordance with R307-401, UAC. The silt content shall be determined if directed by the executive secretary using the appropriate ASTM method. The silt content is defined as all material passing a #200 U.S. Standard Sieve.

19. Silos for Concrete Batching and Asphalt Plants: All pneumatically loaded silos shall have the displaced air pass through a fabric filter device before being vented to the atmosphere.

20. All open areas shall be water sprayed and/or chemically treated to reduce fugitive dust, or controlled by some other means approved by the executive secretary.

Fuels

21. The owner/operator shall use propane, natural gas, fuel oil, or used oil as a fuel source in the asphalt plant. If any other fuel is to be used, an AO shall be required in accordance with R307-401-1, UAC.

22. The sulfur content of any used oil, fuel oil or diesel burned shall not exceed 0.5 percent by weight. Sulfur content shall be decided by ASTM Method D-4294-89, or approved equivalent. The sulfur content shall be tested if directed by the executive secretary.

23. Asphalt plants burning used oil for energy recovery shall comply with the following:

A. The concentration/parameters of contaminants in any used oil fuel shall not exceed the following levels:

1)	Arsenic	5	ppm by weight
2)	Cadmium	2	ppm by weight
3)	Chromium	10	ppm by weight
4)	Lead	100	ppm by weight
5)	Total halogens	1,000	ppm by weight
6)	Sulfur	0.5	percent by weight

B. The flash point of all used oil to be burned shall not be less than 100 °F.

C. The owner/operator shall provide test certification for each load of used oil fuel

received. Certification shall be either by his own testing or test reports from the used oil fuel marketer. Records of used oil fuel consumption and the test reports shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. Records shall be made available to the executive secretary or a representative upon request. The records shall include a period of three years ending with the date of the request.

D. Used oil that does not exceed any of the listed contaminants content may be burned. The owner/operator shall record the quantities of oil burned on a daily basis.

E. Used oil that does exceed any of the above listed contaminants content shall not be burned until the owner/operator has submitted to the executive secretary for approval a modeling analysis of the projected emissions for each contaminant. The modeling analysis shall show in each case that the resulting concentration of contaminant in the ambient air does not exceed the TLV/100 value for the given contaminant.

F. Any used oil fuel that contains more than 1000 ppm by weight of total halogens shall be considered a hazardous waste and shall not be burned in the boiler. The oil shall be tested for halogen content by ASTM Method D-808-81, EPA Method 8240 or Method 8260 before used oil fuel is transferred to the boiler tank and burned.

G. Sources utilizing used oil as a fuel shall comply with the State Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste in accordance with R315-15, UAC.

Federal Limitations and Requirements

24. In addition to the requirements of this AO, all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)[1] Subparts A, Subpart OOO and Subpart I, 40 CFR 60.1 to 60.18, 40 CFR 60.670 to 60.676 (Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Processing Plants) and 40 CFR 60.90 to 60.93 (Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities) apply to this installation. A copy of the latest 40 CFR 60 Subparts OOO and I, dated July 1, 1993, is attached to this document as Appendix A. However, to be in compliance, this facility must operate in accordance with the most current version of 40 CFR 60 applicable to this source.

25. For sources that are subject to NSPS (provided there is an opacity standard in the applicable NSPS), visible fugitive emission observations that are performed during the initial compliance inspection shall consist of one-hour (10 observations of six minutes each) provided that there are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and there are no more than three readings of 10 percent for the one-hour period. When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any crusher, the observations shall consist of one-hour (10 observations of six minutes each) provided that there are no individual readings greater than 15 percent opacity; and there are no more than three readings of 15 percent for the one-hour period, otherwise the three-hour (30 observations

[1] NSPS = New Source Performance Standards.

of six minutes each) shall apply. Visible emission observations shall be done in accordance with 40 CFR 60.675 (c)(3)(4) and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the source to supply these observations to the executive secretary. A currently certified observer must be used for these observations. Emission points that are subject to the initial observations are:

A) One (1) JCI Cone Crusher, 1400RA (1998)
B) One (1) JCI Triple Deck Screen, 8' x 20', (1998)
C) One (1) Texas Crusher Systems VSI Crusher (1998)

Monitoring - General Process

26. The following operating parameters shall be maintained within the indicated ranges:

A. The temperature of the gases exiting the baghouse stack shall be between 100 F and 350 F
B. The asphalt mix temperature shall not exceed 350 F
C. The asphalt plant baghouse shall have a pressure drop between 3 and 6 in. H_2O.

They shall be monitored with equipment located such that an inspector/operator can safely read the output any time. The readings shall be accurate to within the following ranges:

A. Gas temperature - Plus or minus 10 F
B. Asphalt mix temperature - Plus or minus 10 F
C. Pressure drop - Plus or minus two (2) in. H_2O.

All instruments shall be calibrated against a primary standard at least once annually. The primary standard shall be established by the company and shall be submitted to the executive secretary for approval.

Records & Miscellaneous

27. Prior to installing and operating this equipment at any site, the owner/operator shall obtain

Approval for Temporary relocation in accordance with R307-401-7, UAC. Notices of Temporary Relocation shall include the following information (a form is available from the Division of Air Quality (DAQ)):

A. The location of the proposed site. (Please include directions on how to go to the site)

B. The expected startup and completion dates for operating at the proposed site.

C. A site diagram showing the general equipment location on site (to scale), and the distance to the nearest houses, barns or commercial operations (to scale if the concrete batch plant boundary is located within one mile of these buildings).

D. A list of all the equipment to be operated at the proposed site.

E. Include a reference to this AO.

28. Before granting Approval for Temporary Relocation, the executive secretary shall evaluate the proposed site to verify that the plant will not cause a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This evaluation shall be based on the computer dispersion modeling conducted by the DAQ in the initial Notice of Intent and information submitted in the Notice of Temporary Relocation. If violations of the NAAQS are suspected at the proposed site, the owner/operator shall be required to:

A. Apply air pollution controls at the proposed site which are more stringent than those outlined in the conditions of this AO and/or

B. Perform 30 operating days of continuous ambient monitoring for PM_{10} to demonstrate that the applicable NAAQS are not violated at the proposed site under normal operating conditions. Monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the Utah DAQ guidelines.

Relocations to exceed 180 days shall be preceded with a Notice of Intent and a valid AO according to R307-401-1, UAC.

29. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any equipment approved under this AO including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the executive secretary which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. All maintenance performed on equipment authorized by this AO shall be recorded, and the records shall be maintained for a period of two years. Maintenance records shall be made available to the executive secretary or executive secretary's representative upon request, and the records shall include the two-year period prior to the date of the request.

30. The owner/operator shall comply with UAC, R307-150 Series. Inventories, Testing and Monitoring. This rule addresses regulated pollutant and hazardous air pollutant emission inventory reporting requirements, and emission statement inventory requirements. The full text of UAC R307-150 Series, Inventories, Testing and Monitoring is included as Appendix B. However, to be in compliance, this facility must operate in accordance with the most current version of the UAC, R307-150 series.

31. The owner/operator shall comply with R307-107, UAC. This rule addresses unavoidable breakdown reporting requirements. The full text of UAC R307-107 General Requirements, Unavoidable Breakdown, is included as Appendix B. However, to be in compliance, this facility must operate in accordance with the most current version of the UAC, R307-107.

All records referenced in this AO or in applicable NSPS, which are required to be kept by the owner/operator, shall be made available to the executive secretary or executive secretary's representative upon request, and the records shall include the two-year period prior to the date of the request. All records shall be kept for a period of two years. A summary of those records that are required as part of this AO is included herein. This summary shall not be considered an additional requirement, but is included for informational purposes only. The condition that requires that these records be kept as part of the compliance with this AO is listed following the individual record. Records to be kept at this source shall include the following:

Production rate	(Condition number 11)
Hours of operation	(Condition number 11)
Used oil records	(Condition number 23)
Maintenance records	(Condition number 29)
Emission inventory	(Condition number 30)
Upset, breakdown episodes	(Condition number 31)
Fugitive emission control	(Condition number 12 & 17)

The list above may not be a complete list of all records that are required to be kept by Valley Asphalt. For a complete list of required records check all AO conditions, and all applicable Federal regulations such as NSPS, NESHAPS, and MACT standards that apply to this source.

Any future modifications to the equipment approved by this order must also be approved in accordance with R307-401, UAC.

The executive secretary shall be notified in writing if the company is sold or changes its name. The notification shall be submitted within 30 days of such action.

This AO in no way releases the owner or operator from any liability for compliance with all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations including UAC R307.

A copy of the rules, regulations and/or attachments addressed in this AO may be obtained by contacting the Division of Air Quality. The Utah Administrative Code R307 rules used by DAQ, the Notice of Intent (NOI) guide, and other air quality documents and forms may also be obtained on the Internet at the following web site: http://www.eq.state.ut.us/eqair/aq_home.htm

Annual emissions for this source (the entire plant) are currently calculated at the following values:

	Pollutant	Tons/yr
A.	PM_{10}	13.66
B.	SO_2	11.99
C.	NO_x	23.65
D.	CO	10.21
E.	VOC	14.68

The annual emission estimations above are for the purpose of determining the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration, nonattainment area, maintenance area, and Title V source requirements of the UAC

R307. They are not to be used for purposes of determining compliance.

In accordance with the requirements of Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act, actual emissions of regulated pollutants maybe subject to operating permit fee as defined in UAC, R307-415. Emissions of the following pollutants from all sources, including pre-November 29, 1969 sources, may be subject to the operating permit fee. Both the fee rate and the class of pollutants are subject to change by the State of Utah, the federal agencies, or both.

	Pollutant	Tons/yr
A.	PM_{10}	13.66
B.	SO_2	11.99
C.	NO_x	23.65
D.	VOC	10.21

Approved By:

Ursula Kramer, Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board

Appendix A

40 CFR 60 Subpart I (sections 60.90 - 60.93) dated June 11, 1973

Valley Asphalt, Inc. - Lehi, Utah Quarry

Subpart I
Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities

§ 60.90 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each hot mix asphalt facility. For the purpose of this subpart, a hot mix asphalt facility is comprised only of any combination of the following: dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler, systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after June 11, 1973, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977, as amended at 51 FR 12325, Apr. 10, 1986]

§ 60.91 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in Subpart A of this part.

(a) Hot mix asphalt facility means any facility, as described in § 60.90, used to manufacture hot mix asphalt by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.

[51 FR 12325, Apr. 10, 1986]

§ 60.92 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 90 mg/dscm (0.04 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity, or greater.

[39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 60.93 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.92 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6667, Feb. 14, 1989]

40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO, dated July 1, 1993

Subpart OOO - Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Source: 51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985,unless otherwise noted. Amendments filed 6-6-97, FR Doc. 97-14856

§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to the following operations: All facilities located in underground mines; and stand-alone screening operations at plants without crushers or grinding mills.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subpart F or I or that follows in the plant process any facility
subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in Sec. 60.671, of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;

(2) Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in Sec. 60.671, of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and

(3) Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities, as defined in Sec. 60.671, of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per hour) or less.

(d)(1) When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in Sec. 60.671,
having the same function as the existing facility, the new facility is exempt from the provisions of Secs. 60.672, 60.674, and 60.675 except as provided for in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator complying with paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall submit the information required in Sec. 60.676(a).

(3) An owner or operator replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and must comply with the provisions of Secs. 60.672, 60.674 and 60.675.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification
after August 31, 1983 is subject to the requirements of this part.

(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this Part 60 that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected facilities subject to this subpart.

Table 1.--Applicability of Subpart A To Subpart OOO

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart OOO	Comment
60.1, Applicability	Yes	
60.2, Definitions	Yes	
60.3, Units and abbreviations	Yes	

60.4,	Address:		
	(a).....	Yes.....	
	(b).....	Yes.....	
60.5,	Determination of construction or modification.....	Yes.....	
60.6,	Review of plans.....	Yes.....	
60.7,	Notification and recordkeeping.....	Yes.....	Except in (a)(2) of anticipated date of initial startup is not required (60.676(h)).
60.8,	Performance tests.....	Yes.....	Except in (d), after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, any rescheduled performance test requires 7 days notice, not 30 days (Sec. 60.675(g)).
60.9,	Availability of information..	Yes.....	
60.10,	State authority.....	Yes.....	
60.11,	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements..	Yes.....	Except in (b) under certain conditions (Secs. 60.675 (c)(3) and (c)(4)), Method 9 observation may be reduced from 3 hours to 1hour. Some affected facilities exempted from Method 9 tests (Sec. 60.675(h)).
60.12,	Circumvention.....	Yes.....	
60.13,	Monitoring requirements.	Yes.....	
60.14,	Modification.....	Yes.....	
60.15,	Reconstruction.....	Yes.....	
60.16,	Priority list.....	Yes.....	
60.17,	Incorporations by reference.	Yes.....	
60.18,	General control device.....	No.....	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.
60.19,	General notification and reporting requirements.....	Yes.....	

§ 60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bagging operation means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more process operations to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

Enclosed truck or railcar loading station means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

Fixed plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in Sec. 60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

Fugitive emission means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(a) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.
(b) Sand and Gravel.
(c) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.
(d) Rock Salt.
(e) Gypsum.
(f) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.
(g) Pumice.
(h) Gilsonite.
(i) Talc and Pyrophyllite.
(j) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.
(k) Barite.
(l) Fluorospar.
(m) Feldspar.
(n) Diatomite.
(o) Perlite.
(p) Vermiculite.
(q) Mica.
(r) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in Sec. 60.670 (b) and (c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached

or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) or nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by Sec. 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm; and

(2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of Sec. 60.676 (c), (d), and (e).

(b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under Sec. 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

(c) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under Sec. 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharg
ed into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which

exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed
affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in Sec. 60.671.

(2) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under Sec. 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin, stack emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity.

(g) Owners or operators of multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions shall comply with the emission limits in paragraph (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(h) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any visible emissions from:

(1) Wet screening operations and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors that process saturated material in the production line up to the next crusher, grinding mill or storage bin.

(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations, where such screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors process saturated materials up to the first crusher, grinding mill, or storage bin in the production line.

§ 60.673 Reconstruction.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components" or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under Sec. 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under Sec. 60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.

The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart which uses a wet scrubber to
control emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following monitoring devices:

(a) A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals ±1 inch water gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(b) A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in Sec. 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in Sec. 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in Sec. 60.272(a) as follows:

(1) Method 5 or Method 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5, if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 C (250 F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in Sec.60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in Sec. 60.672 (b) and (c), the owner or operator shall
use Method 9 and the procedures in Sec. 60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under Sec. 60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9, the duration of the Method 9 observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under Sec. 60.672(b) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and

(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 10 percent for the 1-hour period.

(4) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any crusher at which a capture system is not used as described under Sec. 60.672(c) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 15 percent opacity; and

(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 15 percent for the 1-hour period.

(d) In determining compliance with Sec.60.672(e), the owner or operator shall use Method 22 to determine fugitive emissions. The performance test shall be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating. The performance test for each building shall be at least 75 minutes in duration, with each side of the building and the roof being observed for at least 15 minutes.

(e) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures

specified in this section:

(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph (c) of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously
interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

(i) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream.

(ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.

(f) To comply with Sec. 60.676(d), the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required Sec. 60.676(c) using the monitoring devices in Sec. 60.674 (a) and (b) during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages.

(g) If, after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting any rescheduled performance test required in this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a notice to the Administrator at least 7 days prior to any rescheduled performance test.

(h) Initial Method 9 performance tests under Sec. 60.11 of this part and Sec. 60.675 of this subpart are not required for:

(1) wet screening operations and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors that process saturated material in the production line up to, but not including the next crusher, grinding mill or storage bin.

(2) screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations, that process saturated materials up to the first crusher, grinding mill, or storage bin in the production line.

§ 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with Sec. 60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons of replacement storage bins.

(b) Removed and reserved.

(1) The information described in Sec. 60.676(a).

(2) A description of the control device used to reduce particulate matter emissions from the existing facility and a list of all other pieces of equipment controlled by the same control device; and

(3) The estimated age of the existing facility.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the

measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the
Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) and liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the averaged determined during the most recent performance test.

(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters.

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in Sec. 60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations made using Method 9 to demonstrate compliance with Sec. 60.672 (b), (c), and (f), and reports of observations using Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with Sec. 60.672(e).

(g) The owner or operator of any screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes saturated material and is subject to Sec. 60.672(h) and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change. This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the 10 percent opacity limit in Sec. 60.672(b) and the emission test requirements of Sec. 60.11 and this subpart. Likewise a screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes unsaturated material but subsequently processes saturated material shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change. This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the no visible emission limit in Sec. 60.672(h).

(h) The subpart A requirement under Sec. 60.7(a)(2) for notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of an affected facility shall be waived for owners or operators of affected facilities regulated under this subpart.

(i) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Administrator.

(1) For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Administrator. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

(2) For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.

(j) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the reporting requirements of this section, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2060-0050)

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Appendix B

Valley Asphalt, Inc. - Lehi, Utah Quarry

UAC R307-155 and UAC R307-107

R307-150 Series. Inventories, Testing and Monitoring.
R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-150. Emission Inventories.
R307-150-1. General Applicability.

(1) The following sources shall submit an emission inventory report:

(a) any Part 70 source;

(b) any source that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 100 ton per year or more of any regulated air pollutant;

(c) any source located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber County that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 25 tons per year or more of a combination of PM10, sulfur oxides, or oxides of nitrogen;

(d) any source located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber County that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 10 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds;

(e) any source that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 5 tons per year or more of lead;

(f) any source that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 10 tons or more per year of ammonia;

(g) any source that is allowed under R307 to emit between 90 and 100 tons per year of any regulated air pollutant;

(h) any source that the executive secretary requires to submit an inventory for any full or partial year on reasonable notice.

R307-150-2. Definitions.

The following additional definitions apply to R307-150:

"Acute Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents - Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 40 (1997)."

"Carcinogenic Contaminant" means any air contaminant that is classified as a known human carcinogen (A1) or suspected human carcinogen (A2) by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents - Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 40 (1997)."

"Chronic Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - time weighted average (TLV-TWA) having no threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents - Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 40 (1997)."

"Dioxins" and "Furans" mean total tetra- through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

R307-150-3. What to Report.

(1) The requirements of R307-150 replace any annual inventory reporting requirements in approval orders issued prior to April 1, 1998.

(2) The emission inventory report shall include the information the Board deems necessary to determine whether the source is in compliance with R307 and federal regulations and standards. The data shall include emissions of ammonia and all regulated air pollutants not exempted in (3) below that are not hazardous air pollutants that are emitted at a source. Data shall include the rate and period of emission, excess or breakdown emissions, startup and shut down emissions, specific installation which is the source of the air pollution, composition of air contaminant, type and efficiency of the air pollution control equipment and other information necessary to quantify operation and emissions, and to evaluate pollution control. The emissions of a pollutant shall be calculated using the source's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the inventoried time period.

(3) Regulated air pollutants that are not PM10, sulfur oxides, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, PM2.5, ozone, volatile organic compounds, dioxins, furans, or hazardous air pollutants are exempt from being reported if they are emitted in an amount less than the smaller of the following:

(a) 500 pounds per year; or

(b) an annual emission level calculated to be the applicable threshold limit value - time weighted average (TLV-TWA) or the threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) multiplied by the appropriate emission threshold factor in cubic meter pounds per milligram year. For an acute contaminant, the factor is 15.81; for a chronic contaminant, the factor is 21.22; for a carcinogenic

contaminant, the factor is 7.07.

(4) In addition, any owner or operator of a source that is required by R307-150-1 to submit an inventory shall use appropriate emission factors and estimating techniques to estimate all emissions from each activity not required by R307-401 or R307-415 to be included in a notice of intent or operating permit application. The estimates shall be included in the inventory.

R307-150-4. Timing of Submittals.

(1) A report is required for 1998, 1999, and for every third year after 1999 for any source which actually emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 10 tons or more per year of ammonia.

(2) Report Every Third Year. The owner or operator of each of the following sources is required to submit a report of emissions every third year. The first report shall be due in 2000 for calendar year 1999 for:

(a) any Part 70 source located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber Counties;

(b) any Part 70 temporary source;

(c) any Part 70 source located outside Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber Counties with 25 tons per year or more of combined allowable emissions of PM10, sulfur oxides, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds or carbon monoxide; or

(d) any stationary source:

(i) located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber County that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit a combination of PM10, sulfur oxides, or oxides of nitrogen of 25 tons per year or more;

(ii) located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber County that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 10 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds;

(iii) located in Davis, Salt Lake, Weber, or Utah County that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 100 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide;

(iv) that emits 100 tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant; or

(v) that emits or is allowed to emit 5 tons per year or more of lead;

(e) any source that is allowed under R307 to emit between 90 and 100 tons per year of any regulated air pollutant.

(3) Report Every Sixth Year. Any Part 70 source not included in R307-150-3(2) shall submit an emissions inventory every sixth year. The inventory for calendar year 1996 suffices as the first inventory.

(4) Additional Reports of Emissions Required Under Specified Circumstances. This subsection is applicable to all sources identified in R307-150-1.

(a) A source that initially achieves compliance at any time with any requirement of an applicable state implementation plan shall submit an inventory for the calendar year in which compliance is achieved.

(b) A source that emits or is allowed under R307 to emit 100 or more tons per year of any regulated air pollutant and whose emissions of any of these pollutants increase or decrease by five percent or more from the most recently submitted inventory shall submit an inventory for the calendar year in which the increase or decrease occurred.

(c) A source operating temporarily shall submit an inventory for the calendar year in which the source operated.

(d) A source that is not a temporary source, is required to submit an inventory, and ceases operations shall submit a report of emissions for the partial year and a report for the previous calendar year, if not already submitted.

(e) A new or modified source that is not a temporary source, is required to submit an inventory, and receives approval to construct or begins operating shall submit a report for the initial partial year of operation and a report for the subsequent calendar year.

(5) In addition to the required inventories, any source may choose to submit an inventory for any calendar year. The executive secretary may require at any time a full or partial year inventory on reasonable notice to affected sources.

(6) Due Date. Emission inventories shall be submitted on or before April 15 of each calendar year following any calendar year in which an inventory is required.

R307-150-5. Recordkeeping Requirements.

(1) Each owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall maintain a copy of the emission inventory submitted to the Division of Air Quality and records indicating how the information submitted in the inventory was determined, including any calculations, data, measurements, and estimates used. The records shall be kept for a period of at least five years from the due date of each emission statement or until the next inventory is due, whichever is longer.

(2) Upon the request of the executive secretary, the owner or operator of the stationary source shall make these records available at the stationary source for inspection by any representative of the Division of Air Quality during normal business hours.

KEY: air pollution, reports, inventories
1999 **19-2-104(1)(c)**

R307-107

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-107. General Requirements: Unavoidable Breakdown.
R307-107-1. Application.

R307-107 applies to all regulated pollutants including those for which there are National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Except as otherwise provided in R307-107, emissions resulting from an unavoidable breakdown will not be deemed a violation of these regulations. If excess emissions are predictable, they must be authorized under the variance procedure in R307-102-4. Breakdowns that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered unavoidable breakdown.

R307-107-2. Reporting.

A breakdown for any period longer than 2 hours must be reported to the executive secretary within 3 hours of the beginning of the breakdown if reasonable, but in no case longer than 18 hours after the beginning of the breakdown. During times other than normal office hours, breakdowns for any period longer than 2 hours shall be initially reported to the Environmental Health Emergency Response Coordinator, Telephone (801) 536-4123. Within 7 calendar days of the beginning of any breakdown of longer than 2 hours, a written report shall be submitted to the executive secretary which shall include the cause and nature of the event, estimated quantity of pollutant (total and excess), time of emissions and steps taken to control the emissions and to prevent recurrence. The submittal of such information shall be used by the executive secretary in determining whether a violation has occurred and/or the need of further enforcement action.

R307-107-3. Penalties.

Failure to comply with the reporting procedures of R307-107-2 will constitute a violation of these regulations.

R307-107-4. Procedures.

The owner or operator of an installation suffering an unavoidable breakdown shall assure that emission limitations and visible emission limitations are exceeded for only as short a period of time as reasonable. The owner or operator shall take all reasonable measures which may include but are not limited to the immediate curtailment of production, operations, or activities at all installations of the source if necessary to limit the total aggregate emissions from the source to no greater than the aggregate allowable emissions averaged over the periods provided in the source's approval orders or R307. In the event that production, operations or activities cannot be curtailed so as to so limit the total aggregate emissions without jeopardizing equipment or safety or measures taken would result in even greater excess emissions, the owner or operator of the source shall use the most rapid, reasonable procedure to reduce emissions. The owner or operator of any installation subject to a SIP emission limitation pursuant to these rules shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of R307-107 if the emission limitation has not been exceeded.

R307-107-5. Violation.

Failure to comply with curtailment actions required by R307-107-4 will constitute a violation of R307-107.

R307-107-6. Emissions Standards.

Other provisions of R307 may require more stringent controls than listed herein, in which case those requirements must be met.

KEY: air pollution, breakdown*, excess emissions*
1998 **19-2-104**